

# Ilme Hadees - Hadees Ki Kisme Aur Hadees Ki Kitabe



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Ek Hazar Muntakhab Hadeese Bukhari, Muslim, Mishkat  
hindi se lipyantaran kiya he.

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

## Ilme Hadees Sikhne Vale Ke Liye Kuchh Aadaab

{1} Hadees ka ilam sahi aur khalis niyyat  
ke saath sirf Allah Taala ki raza ke liye  
hasil kare.

{2} Hadees ka ilam naam kamane aur  
duniya ke maksado ke liye hargiz hasil naa  
kare warna kuch faydah na hoga.

{3} Allah Taala se duva karte rahe ki is  
mubarak ilam ke hasil hone me Allah  
Taala ki taufik hasil rahe, halat durust  
rahe, koi rukawat aur mushkil pesh na-

aye aur Allah rabbul izzat hadees ke samazne me khususi madad farmate rahe aur khatima imaan ke sath ho.



{4} Rozana kuchh na kuch vakt (ya jitna ziyada mumkin ho) hadees ka ilam hasil karne ke liye zarur kharch kare, behtar yehe ki kisi motabar aur parhezgar ustad ki shagirdi bhi ikhtiyar kare.

{5} Ustad ki bahut ziyada izzat kare aur jo hadees padhe ya sune uss par amal karne ki koshish bhi kare.

{6} Hadees ke ilam ko ziyada se ziyada failaye aur jo baat malum naho vaha apni raai se hargiz na bataye, balki ye kahe ki me nahi janta.

{7} Ilam ke hasil karne me sharam na kare, jab bhi koi baat samaz me na-aye to apne

ustad ya kisi aur aalim se puchle aur har hadees achhi tarha samjhe.



{8} Hadees ka ilam hasil karne me hadees ki mashur wa motabar kitabe 'Bukhari' aur 'Muslim' ko tarzih de.

## Hadees Ki Paribhasha

**{1} Kauli Hadees** - Rasulullah ﷺ ka farman.

**{2} Fayli Hadees** - Rasulullah ﷺ ka amal.

**{3} Takreeri Hadees** - Rasulullah ﷺ ki ijazat. Rasulullah ﷺ ki mojudgi me koi kaam kiya gaya ho, ya koi baat kahi gayi ho aur aap uspar khamosh rahe ho ya mana na kiya ho.

{4} aur Rasulullah ﷺ ki sifat, huliya, akhlak, kirdar ko 'sifati hadees' kehte he.

# Hadees Ki Kisme

## (Sankshiptta Ke Saath)



**{1} Sahi** - jiske tamam raavi (riwayat karne wale) motabar, parhezgar aur kabile aitibar yaddasht ke malik ho aur sanad lagatar shuru se aakhir tak mili huvi ho, bicch se koi raavi gayab na ho.

**{2} Hasan** - jiske raavi sahi hadees ke raavi ke mukable me hafize (yaddast) me to kam ho, baki sharte (motabar, parhezgar aur sanad lagatar hone me) sahi hadees vali mojud ho.

**{3} Marfua** - jis hadees me kisi sahabi (rd) ne Rasulullah ﷺ ka naam lekar hadees bayan ki ho, vo marfu kehlati he.

**{4} Mawkuf** - jis hadees me kisi sahabi (rd) ne Rasulullah ﷺ ka naam liye bagair hadees

bayan ki ho ya apne khayal ka izhar kiya ho vo mawkuf kehlati he.



**{5} Aahad** - jis hadees ke raavi tadad me mutawatir hadiso ke raaviyo se kam ho vo aahad kehlati he, aahad ki teen kisme he.

(a) mashur jis hadees ke raavi har zamane me do se ziyada rahe ho.

(b) aziz jiske raavi har zamane me kam se kam do rahe ho.

(c) gharib jis hadees ka raavi har zamane me kam se kam ek raha ho, aur har raavi motabar, parhezgar, kabile aitebar yaddast ka malik raha ho or sanad muttasil ho.

**{6} Mutawatir** - jis hadees ke raavi har zamane me itne ho jinka jhoot par ikatte

hona mumkin na ho.



**{7} Makbul** - jis hadees ke raaviyo ki imandari aur sacchai taslim ho vo hadees makbul kehlati he.

**{8} Ghair Makbul** - jis hadees ke raaviyo ki diyanat aur sacchai gair yakini ho vo gair makbool kehlati hi.

**{9} Zaif** - jis hadees me na to sahi hadees ki sharte maujud ho aur nahi hasan ki. yani jis hadees ke raaviyo me koi raavi kam feham, kamzor hafize vala ho ya sanad me ek ya ziyada raavi chut gaye ho.

**{10} Mawzu (Mangadhat)** - jis hadees ka koi ek bhi raavi kazzab (jootha) ho. 'kazzab' us raavi ko kehte he jisse hadees me jhoot bolna saabit ho chuka ho.

# Hadees Ki Kitabo Ki Istelaah (Sankshipta Ke Saath)



**{1} Sihahe Sitta** - hadees Ki 6

Mashur Kitabe “Bukhari, Muslim, Abu Daood, Tirmezi, Nasai aur Ibne Maja” ko ‘Sahih Sitta’ kaha jata he.

**{2} Jame** - jis hadees me islam se mutallik tamam mabahis, akide, ahkam, tafsir, fitan (fitno ka bayan), adabe jannat, dozakh vagaira ke halat mojud ho vo jame’ kehlati he. maslan ‘Jame As Sahi Bukhari’, ‘Jame Tirmezi’.

**{3} Sunan** - jis kitab me sirf ahkamat ke mutallik hadise jama ki gayi ho vo ‘Sunan’ kehlati he, maslan ‘Sunan Abu Daood’, ‘Sunan Nasai’.

**{4} Musnad** - jis kitab me har sahabi (rd) ki

hadise tartibwar ikatti kardi gayi ho vo 'Musnad' kehlati he, maslan 'Musnade Ahmed'.



**{5} Mustakhraj** - jis kitab me ek kitab ki hadise kisi dusri sanad se rivayat ki jaye vo Mustakhraj kehlati he maslan 'Mustakhrajul Ismail Al Bukhari'.

**{6} Mustadrak** - jis kitab me ek muhaddis ki kayam ki huvi sharto ke mutabik vo hadise jama ki jaye jo usse muhaddis ne apni kitab me darz na ki ho vo 'Mustadrak' kehlati he maslan 'Mustadrak Hakim'.

**“Bukhari Sharif me saari hadeese sahi he aur aaj tak tamam muhaddisin ka is par ek raai (ittefak) he”.**

**Allah Ka Farman he**

Surah 49, Aayat 6 Tarjuma :- Ae momino ! agar tumhe koi fasik (bad - kar wa gair



motabar aadmi) khabar de to tum uski achchi tarah tehnik kar liya karo.



## **Rasulullah ﷺ Ka Farman he**

{1} Allah Taala us shakhs ko taro taaza rakhe (yani khushhal rakhe aur izzat va samman inayat farmaye) jisne muzse koi hadees suni fir usko aaghe pohcha diya jaisa ki suna tha. (Tirmezi)

{2} jab aadmi mar jata he uske amal ka sawab ruk jata he, magar teen amal ka sawab baaki (aur jaari) rehta he sadkae jariya, vo ilam jisse nafa hasil kiya jaye, aur nek aulad jo uske liye dua kare. (Muslim)

{3} jo shakhs ilam hasil karne ke liye kisi raaste par chala, Allah Taala uske liye jannat ka raasta aasan karega. (Muslim)